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EXAMINER	
CHU, GABRIEL L	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2114	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/825,997	GENTILE, ROBERT	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Gabriel L. Chu	2114	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *05 April 2001*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-48* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-48* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 6122733 to Christeson et al. Referring to claim 1, Christeson et al. disclose checking the validity of a computer system's BIOS upon startup (From figure 5, elements 504 and 510.); continuing with a normal boot if said BIOS is valid (From figure 5, element 512 resulting in element 532.); if said BIOS is not valid: initializing components of said computer system sufficient to establish a communications connection with a recovery server, locating said recovery server, connecting to said recovery server (From line 33 of column 10, "In step 504, a determination is made as to whether the first segment of BIOS is corrupted. In one embodiment, if the first segment of BIOS is corrupted, the boot process executes a "precision" recovery of the corrupted segment from within the update mode, step 506." Further, from line 17 of column 12, "In alternate embodiments of the present invention, the update information is made available during update mode from a remote source (e.g., a hard disk, or a network element)." Further, from claim 6, "wherein the update information is accessed from a remote location."); downloading an uncorrupted BIOS from said recovery server (From line 17 of column 12, "In alternate

embodiments of the present invention, the update information is made available during update mode from a remote source (e.g., a hard disk, or a network element).");

programming said uncorrupted BIOS onto said computer system's BIOS storage area (From line 33 of column 10, "In step 504, a determination is made as to whether the first segment of BIOS is corrupted. In one embodiment, if the first segment of BIOS is corrupted, the boot process executes a "precision" recovery of the corrupted segment from within the update mode, step 506. Unlike the "blind" recovery initiated from the update mode where a full reflash of all relevant segments of the segmented BIOS of nonvolatile memory 700 is "reflashed", the "precision" recovery within the update mode of step 506 merely "reflashes" those memory segments that have been identified as corrupted, in this case, memory segment 710. The method steps of the update mode will be described in greater detail below with reference to FIG. 6. In an alternate embodiment of the present invention, rather than immediately initiating the "precision" recovery of the update mode (step 506), the segmented BIOS "catalogs" the corrupted memory segment and continues with the analysis of additional memory segments until all memory segments have been analyzed and corrupted segments cataloged, whereupon the "precision" recovery of the update mode is initiated to "reflash" all cataloged corrupted memory segments. In yet another embodiment of the present invention, insofar as memory segment 710 of nonvolatile memory 700 contains at least a partial memory map of nonvolatile memory 700, if an initial analysis of this segment fails, a full reflash of all relevant segments of the BIOS is executed."); and rebooting (From figure 5, "reboot" following element 506.). Although Christeson et al. does not

specifically disclose sending system information to said recovery server, sending system information to an update server is notoriously well known in the art. An example of this is the Windows Update feature on contemporary Windows OS based machines. A person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to send system information to an update server because it can identify components needed by the computer corresponding to the system information. Further, although Christeson et al. does not specifically disclose sending system information to said recovery server, sending information about a system to a destination is notoriously well known in the art. An example of this is sending a source identification, such as an IP address. A person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to include a source identification because it allows the destination to know where to reply.

Referring to claims 2, 16, 33, and 41, Christeson et al. disclose one of said components is a network card. (From line 2 of column 4, "In one embodiment, a network adapter device may be included in the I/O devices 114 for coupling computer system 100 to a computer network, such as a Local Area Network (LAN).").

Referring to claims 3, 11, 17, 26, 34, and 42, Christeson et al. disclose said computer system has a local area network (From line 2 of column 4, "In one embodiment, a network adapter device may be included in the I/O devices 114 for coupling computer system 100 to a computer network, such as a Local Area Network (LAN)."). Although Christeson et al. do not specifically disclose connection to said recovery server over the LAN, using a LAN to connect to a server is notoriously well

known in the art. Examiner takes official notice for local area networks. A person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to connect to a server over a LAN because it provides local area connectivity.

Referring to claims 4, 12, 18, 27, 35, and 43, although Christeson et al. do not specifically disclose said computer system connects to said recovery server over a wide area network, connecting over a WAN is notoriously well known in the art. Examiner takes official notice for wide area networks. A person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to connect to a server over a WAN because it provides connectivity over a wide geographic area.

Referring to claims 5, 9, 13, 19, 23, 28, 31, 36, 39, 44, and 47, although Christeson et al. do not specifically disclose said computer system connects to said recovery server over the internet, connecting over the internet is notoriously well known in the art. Examiner takes official notice for the internet. A person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to connect to a server over the internet because it provides up to global connectivity.

Referring to claims 6, 20, 37, and 45, although Christeson et al. do not specifically disclose one of said components is a modem, including a modem in a computer system is notoriously well known in the art. Examiner takes official notice for modems. A person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to include a modem in a computer system because it allows a computer to access a communications medium, such as a cable network or telephone lines, for data communications.

Referring to claims 7 and 21, although Christeson et al. do not specifically disclose said computer system connects to said recovery server over a direct dial connection, connecting a computer by dialing into a network is notoriously well known in the art. Examiner takes official notice for dial-up connections. A person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to use dial-up a connection to connect to a server because he or she would have been able to connect wherever there is a telephone connection.

Referring to claims 8, 22, 30, 38, and 46, although Christeson et al. do not specifically disclose said computer system connects to said recovery server though an internet service provider, connecting to a server over an ISP is notoriously well known in the art. Examiner takes official notice for ISPs. A person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to connect to a server using an ISP because ISPs provide access to the internet, a global communications network that interconnects networks of various design.

Referring to claim 10, Christeson et al. discloses receiving at a server a request for an uncorrupted BIOS transmitted by a computer system with a corrupted BIOS (From line 33 of column 10, "In step 504, a determination is made as to whether the first segment of BIOS is corrupted. In one embodiment, if the first segment of BIOS is corrupted, the boot process executes a "precision" recovery of the corrupted segment from within the update mode, step 506." Further, from line 17 of column 12, "In alternate embodiments of the present invention, the update information is made available during update mode from a remote source (e.g., a hard disk, or a network element)." Further,

from claim 6, "wherein the update information is accessed from a remote location."); and transmitting an uncorrupted BIOS to said computer system (From line 17 of column 12, "In alternate embodiments of the present invention, the update information is made available during update mode from a remote source (e.g., a hard disk, or a network element)."). Although Christeson et al. does not specifically disclose receiving system information from said computer system, sending system information to an update server is notoriously well known in the art. An example of this is the Windows Update feature on contemporary Windows OS based machines. A person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to send system information to an update server because it can identify components needed by the computer corresponding to the system information. Further, although Christeson et al. do not specifically disclose receiving system information from said computer system, sending information about a system to a destination is notoriously well known in the art. An example of this is sending a source identification, such as an IP address. A person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to include a source identification because it allows the destination to know where to reply.

Referring to claim 14, although Christeson et al. do not specifically disclose said server and said computer system are connected through said computer system's modem, connecting through a modem is notoriously well known in the art. Examiner takes official notice for a modem. A person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to connect using a modem because modems are devices of extremely common inclusion in modern day computer systems, designed for

data communications with another computer system.

Referring to claim 15, Christeson et al. discloses checking the validity of a computer system's BIOS upon startup (From figure 5, elements 504 and 510.); continuing with a normal boot if said BIOS is valid (From figure 5, element 512 resulting in element 532.); if said BIOS is not valid: initializing components of said computer system sufficient to establish a communications connection with a recovery server, locating a recovery server, connecting to said recovery server (From line 33 of column 10, "In step 504, a determination is made as to whether the first segment of BIOS is corrupted. In one embodiment, if the first segment of BIOS is corrupted, the boot process executes a "precision" recovery of the corrupted segment from within the update mode, step 506." Further, from line 17 of column 12, "In alternate embodiments of the present invention, the update information is made available during update mode from a remote source (e.g., a hard disk, or a network element)." Further, from claim 6, "wherein the update information is accessed from a remote location."); transmitting an uncorrupted BIOS from said recovery server to said computer system, receiving said uncorrupted BIOS at said computer system (From line 17 of column 12, "In alternate embodiments of the present invention, the update information is made available during update mode from a remote source (e.g., a hard disk, or a network element)."); programming said uncorrupted BIOS onto said computer system's BIOS storage area with a utility (From line 33 of column 10, "In step 504, a determination is made as to whether the first segment of BIOS is corrupted. In one embodiment, if the first segment of BIOS is corrupted, the boot process executes a "precision" recovery of the corrupted

segment from within the update mode, step 506. Unlike the "blind" recovery initiated from the update mode where a full reflash of all relevant segments of the segmented BIOS of nonvolatile memory 700 is "reflashed", the "precision" recovery within the update mode of step 506 merely "reflashes" those memory segments that have been identified as corrupted, in this case, memory segment 710. The method steps of the update mode will be described in greater detail below with reference to FIG. 6. In an alternate embodiment of the present invention, rather than immediately initiating the "precision" recovery of the update mode (step 506), the segmented BIOS "catalogs" the corrupted memory segment and continues with the analysis of additional memory segments until all memory segments have been analyzed and corrupted segments cataloged, whereupon the "precision" recovery of the update mode is initiated to "reflash" all cataloged corrupted memory segments. In yet another embodiment of the present invention, insofar as memory segment 710 of nonvolatile memory 700 contains at least a partial memory map of nonvolatile memory 700, if an initial analysis of this segment fails, a full reflash of all relevant segments of the BIOS is executed." Further, from line 45 of column 12, "With the execution of the predetermined file, a flash memory update (FMUP) utility such as iFlash.TM. (from Intel, Corporation) is initiated, step 614, which manages the "reflashing" of appropriate segments of the BIOS."); and rebooting (From figure 5, "reboot" following element 506.). Although Christeson et al. does not specifically disclose sending system information to said recovery server, sending system information to an update server is notoriously well known in the art. An example of this is the Windows Update feature on contemporary Windows OS based machines.

A person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to send system information to an update server because it can identify components needed by the computer corresponding to the system information. Further, although Christeson et al. does not specifically disclose sending system information to said recovery server, sending information about a system to a destination is notoriously well known in the art. An example of this is sending a source identification, such as an IP address. A person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to include a source identification because it allows the destination to know where to reply. Further still, although Christeson et al. do not specifically disclose transmitting a utility from the recover server to the computer system, transmitting the utility for flashing a BIOS is notoriously well known in the art. An example of this utility is from line 45 of column 12, "With the execution of the predetermined file, a flash memory update (FMUP) utility such as iFlash.TM. (from Intel, Corporation) is initiated, step 614, which manages the "reflashing" of appropriate segments of the BIOS.". A person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to transmit the flashing utility because the program is not available on the local system and needs to be used to implement the BIOS data.

Referring to claim 24, Christeson et al. disclose a computer system, said computer system comprising a processor, a BIOS recovery program, a BIOS storage area containing said BIOS, RAM, a first communications system and a chipset to control the flow of data between the processor, the motherboard bus and the RAM (See figure 1. Further, from the abstract, "A system and method for recovering a corrupted BIOS

from a recovery server. A computer system performs a validity test on the BIOS at startup. If the BIOS fails the validity test, the computer system connects to a recovery server over a communications network, transmits its system information and downloads an uncorrupted version of its BIOS. The computer system then overwrites the corrupted BIOS with the uncorrupted BIOS."); and a recovery server, comprising a processor, a storage medium containing an uncorrupted copy of said computer system's BIOS, and a second communications system (From line 17 of column 12, "In alternate embodiments of the present invention, the update information is made available during update mode from a remote source (e.g., a hard disk, or a network element)." Wherein a network element with BIOS data, capable of transmitting data, has a processing element.); wherein said computer system processor, in response to detecting a BIOS failure, executes said BIOS recovery program and initializes said computer system's chipset, RAM, and first communications system, locates said recovery server, connects to said recovery server through said first and second communications systems, downloads from said recovery server an uncorrupted BIOS (From line 17 of column 12, "In alternate embodiments of the present invention, the update information is made available during update mode from a remote source (e.g., a hard disk, or a network element)."), stores said uncorrupted BIOS into said BIOS storage area (From line 33 of column 10, "In step 504, a determination is made as to whether the first segment of BIOS is corrupted. In one embodiment, if the first segment of BIOS is corrupted, the boot process executes a "precision" recovery of the corrupted segment from within the update mode, step 506. Unlike the "blind" recovery initiated from the update mode

where a full reflash of all relevant segments of the segmented BIOS of nonvolatile memory 700 is "reflashed", the "precision" recovery within the update mode of step 506 merely "reflashes" those memory segments that have been identified as corrupted, in this case, memory segment 710. The method steps of the update mode will be described in greater detail below with reference to FIG. 6. In an alternate embodiment of the present invention, rather than immediately initiating the "precision" recovery of the update mode (step 506), the segmented BIOS "catalogs" the corrupted memory segment and continues with the analysis of additional memory segments until all memory segments have been analyzed and corrupted segments cataloged, whereupon the "precision" recovery of the update mode is initiated to "reflash" all cataloged corrupted memory segments. In yet another embodiment of the present invention, insofar as memory segment 710 of nonvolatile memory 700 contains at least a partial memory map of nonvolatile memory 700, if an initial analysis of this segment fails, a full reflash of all relevant segments of the BIOS is executed.") and reboots (From figure 5, "reboot" following element 506.). Although Christeson et al. does not specifically disclose sending system information to said recovery server, sending system information to an update server is notoriously well known in the art. An example of this is the Windows Update feature on contemporary Windows OS based machines. A person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to send system information to an update server because it can identify components needed by the computer corresponding to the system information. Further, although Christeson et al. does not specifically disclose sending system information to said

recovery server, sending information about a system to a destination is notoriously well known in the art. An example of this is sending a source identification, such as an IP address. A person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to include a source identification because it allows the destination to know where to reply.

Referring to claim 25, Christeson discloses the first communication system is a network card (From line 2 of column 4, "In one embodiment, a network adapter device may be included in the I/O devices 114 for coupling computer system 100 to a computer network, such as a Local Area Network (LAN)."). Although Christeson et al. do not specifically disclose said second communications system is a network card, connecting computers to a LAN using a network card is notoriously well known in the art. Examiner takes official notice for using a network card. A person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the art would have been motivated to use a network card because it allows a computer to access a network.

Referring to claim 29, although Christeson et al. do not specifically disclose said first and second communication systems are modems, using a modem in a computer to connect to another computer with a modem is notoriously well known in the art. Examiner takes official notice for modems. A person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to connect using a modem because modems are devices of extremely common inclusion in modern day computer systems, designed for data communications with another computer system.

Referring to claim 32, Christeson et al. disclose a computer system, said

computer system comprising a processor, a BIOS recovery program, a BIOS storage area containing said BIOS, RAM, and a first communications system and a chipset to control the flow of data between the processor, the motherboard bus and the RAM (See figure 1. Further, from the abstract, "A system and method for recovering a corrupted BIOS from a recovery server. A computer system performs a validity test on the BIOS at startup. If the BIOS fails the validity test, the computer system connects to a recovery server over a communications network, transmits its system information and downloads an uncorrupted version of its BIOS. The computer system then overwrites the corrupted BIOS with the uncorrupted BIOS."); wherein said computer system's processor, in response to detecting a BIOS failure, executes said BIOS recovery program and initializes said computer system's chipset, RAM, and first communications system, locates a recovery server, connects to said recovery server through said first communications system, downloads from said recovery server an uncorrupted BIOS (From line 17 of column 12, "In alternate embodiments of the present invention, the update information is made available during update mode from a remote source (e.g., a hard disk, or a network element)."), stores said uncorrupted BIOS into said BIOS storage area (From line 33 of column 10, "In step 504, a determination is made as to whether the first segment of BIOS is corrupted. In one embodiment, if the first segment of BIOS is corrupted, the boot process executes a "precision" recovery of the corrupted segment from within the update mode, step 506. Unlike the "blind" recovery initiated from the update mode where a full reflash of all relevant segments of the segmented BIOS of nonvolatile memory 700 is "reflashed", the "precision" recovery within the

update mode of step 506 merely "reflashes" those memory segments that have been identified as corrupted, in this case, memory segment 710. The method steps of the update mode will be described in greater detail below with reference to FIG. 6. In an alternate embodiment of the present invention, rather than immediately initiating the "precision" recovery of the update mode (step 506), the segmented BIOS "catalogs" the corrupted memory segment and continues with the analysis of additional memory segments until all memory segments have been analyzed and corrupted segments cataloged, whereupon the "precision" recovery of the update mode is initiated to "reflash" all cataloged corrupted memory segments. In yet another embodiment of the present invention, insofar as memory segment 710 of nonvolatile memory 700 contains at least a partial memory map of nonvolatile memory 700, if an initial analysis of this segment fails, a full reflash of all relevant segments of the BIOS is executed.") and reboots (From figure 5, "reboot" following element 506.). Although Christeson et al. does not specifically disclose sending system information to said recovery server, sending system information to an update server is notoriously well known in the art. An example of this is the Windows Update feature on contemporary Windows OS based machines. A person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to send system information to an update server because it can identify components needed by the computer corresponding to the system information. Further, although Christeson et al. does not specifically disclose sending system information to said recovery server, sending information about a system to a destination is notoriously well known in the art. An example of this is sending a source identification, such as an

IP address. A person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to include a source identification because it allows the destination to know where to reply.

Referring to claim 40, Christeson et al. disclose a recovery server, said recovery server comprising a processor, a hard drive containing an uncorrupted copy of a computer system's BIOS, and a first communications system (From line 17 of column 12, "In alternate embodiments of the present invention, the update information is made available during update mode from a remote source (e.g., a hard disk, or a network element)." Wherein a network element with BIOS data, capable of transmitting data, has a processing element.); wherein said recovery server, in response to receiving a request transmitted by a computer system with a corrupted BIOS, connects to said computer system, and transmits said uncorrupted BIOS to said computer system (From line 9 of column 12, "As illustrated in the example embodiment of FIG. 6, the update mode begins with, in step 602, a determination as to whether update information is available. In one embodiment, the update information is configuration information stored on a machine readable medium with a predetermined filename. In the illustrated example embodiment of FIG. 6, the update information is available as a data file on a floppy that is inserted into an available disk drive of computer system 100. In alternate embodiments of the present invention, the update information is made available during update mode from a remote source (e.g., a hard disk, or a network element). In one embodiment, if in step 602 it is determined that the update information is not available, the complementary BIOS will wait a predetermined period of time for a user of the

computer system to provide the update information before timing out, step 604. Once the BIOS has timed out for lack of update information in step 604, BIOS executes a modified BIOS boot, step 606."). Although Christeson et al. does not specifically disclose receiving system information from said computer system, sending system information to an update server is notoriously well known in the art. An example of this is the Windows Update feature on contemporary Windows OS based machines. A person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to send system information to an update server because it can identify components needed by the computer corresponding to the system information. Further, although Christeson et al. do not specifically disclose receiving system information from said computer system, sending information about a system to a destination is notoriously well known in the art. An example of this is sending a source identification, such as an IP address. A person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to include a source identification because it allows the destination to know where to reply.

Referring to claim 48, Christeson et al. disclose a computer system, said computer system comprising components sufficient to enable recovery of an uncorrupted BIOS from a remote server (See figure 1); wherein said computer system, in response to detecting a BIOS failure, utilizes said components to connect to a remote server, receives an uncorrupted BIOS from said remote server (From line 17 of column 12, "In alternate embodiments of the present invention, the update information is made available during update mode from a remote source (e.g., a hard disk, or a network

element).”), stores said uncorrupted BIOS (From line 33 of column 10, “In step 504, a determination is made as to whether the first segment of BIOS is corrupted. In one embodiment, if the first segment of BIOS is corrupted, the boot process executes a "precision" recovery of the corrupted segment from within the update mode, step 506. Unlike the "blind" recovery initiated from the update mode where a full reflash of all relevant segments of the segmented BIOS of nonvolatile memory 700 is "reflashed", the "precision" recovery within the update mode of step 506 merely "reflashes" those memory segments that have been identified as corrupted, in this case, memory segment 710. The method steps of the update mode will be described in greater detail below with reference to FIG. 6. In an alternate embodiment of the present invention, rather than immediately initiating the "precision" recovery of the update mode (step 506), the segmented BIOS "catalogs" the corrupted memory segment and continues with the analysis of additional memory segments until all memory segments have been analyzed and corrupted segments cataloged, whereupon the "precision" recovery of the update mode is initiated to "reflash" all cataloged corrupted memory segments. In yet another embodiment of the present invention, insofar as memory segment 710 of nonvolatile memory 700 contains at least a partial memory map of nonvolatile memory 700, if an initial analysis of this segment fails, a full reflash of all relevant segments of the BIOS is executed.”) and reboots (From figure 5, “reboot” following element 506.).

Conclusion

3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

US 5230052 to Dayan et al.

US 5671356 to Wang

US 5805882 to Cooper et al.

US 6282643 to Cromer et al.

US 6314455 to Cromer et al. From the abstract, "The client computer system fails to successfully complete executing POST. Thereafter, the server computer system transmits a recovery POST code to the client computer system utilizing the network."

US 6381741 to Shaw

US 6487464 to Martinez et al.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gabriel L. Chu whose telephone number is (703) 308-7298. The examiner can normally be reached on weekdays between 8:30 AM an d 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert W. Beausoliel, Jr. can be reached on (703) 305-9713. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

gc

ROBERT BEAUSOLIEL
SPE, ART UNIT 2184